The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,301.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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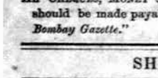


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 17th August, at noon.

	August.		August
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Madras	30
„ Carwar	19	„ Coconada	September. 1
„ Vingapatam	21	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	4
„ Negapatam	27	Arrive Calcutta	5

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Tellicherry. Passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the Day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

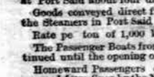
The steam-ship Comorin, 483 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 7th instant at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	27
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Fao	31
„ Gwadur	12	„ Bushire	Sep. 31
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	2
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	18	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	22	„ Kurrachee	11
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service fro England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

FOR SALE, the Barque SOOLOO, classed A 1, 10 years, in Lloyds, 473 tons register.—For price and all particulars apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1869. Agents for Captain Eden.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jorawur," "Buston," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 183, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine. The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship Victoria, Captain Gregory, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's side.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the owners of the Victoria.
Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES:—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Rs. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.
WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver,
1st and 2nd floor, No. 17 Medow Street.

Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers' (Locle), established in London for the last 30 years.

WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made: also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining Rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hasson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, it was proposed by William Nicol, Esq., seconded by Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq., and carried unanimously:—"That the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders convened for this day, be adjourned till the 19th August, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the Meeting will be held in the office of the Company."

W. NICOL, Chairman.
Bombay, 5th August, 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Monday, the 19th July.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 5th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Rainart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE—

Green Seal, Quarts, in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 42 per doz.
Pints „ 2 „ „ 21 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

MESSRS. HEERALALL and COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Hammam Street, No. 9, the following GOODS:—

61 Coils of Coir Rope.
Few pairs of Carriage Lamps.
8 Four-tune Musical Boxes.
2 Six „
1 Grey Arab Horse, six years old, goes in saddle.

On account and risk of the first purchaser:—

24 Sardinian Pugree Hats.
1 Piece of Flannel.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN, and MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL and FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of Goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Palmer, Laurie & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
and No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

At reduced rate, 10 annas per shilling.

Humber on Iron Bridge Constructions, 2 vols	Rs. 10 0
„ on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges	31 8
The Mechanician and Constructor. By Cameron Knight	40 0
Barlow on the Strength of Materials	13 8
Animals and Plants under Domestication, 2 vols	21 0
Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, & Mines, 3 vols.	70 0
Italian Irrigation	25 8
Ewbank's Hydraulics and Mechanics	15 12
Harvest of the Sea. By James Bertram	9 0
Ship Building in Iron and Steel. By E. J. Reed	22 8
Handbook of Pictorial Art. By A. W. Donald	13 8
Land and Marine Surveying. By Haskoll	9 8
Turning and Mechanical Manipulation, 3 vols	37 8
Arboriculture. By John Grigor	9 8
The Manufacture of Portland Cement, &c. By H. Reid	9 4
Navigation and Nautical Astronomy	10 8
The Royal Engineer. By Sir Francis B. Head	9 0
Notes and Queries „	6 12
Sturgeon's Scientific Researches	15 12
The Byelonomy of the Hand. By R. Beamish	5 12
Level Hydraulic Experiments. By J. B. Francis	40 0
The Treasures of the Earth. By W. Jones	2 12
Fergusson's Electricity	2 4
Faraday's Lectures on Matter and Force	2 12
Curiosities of Natural History, 2 vols	9 12
The Phenomena and Laws of Heat	3 12
Sea and Land. By P. H. Gosse	2 12
Engineers' Field Book	9 0
The Warden. By Trollope	1 8
Handbook of Natural Philosophy. By Foster	3 12
Practical Mariner. By Peddler	5 12
Origins and Inventions	2 12

CHEAP LITERATURE.

Love me Little, Love me Long. By C. Reade	3	0
The Course of True Love never did Run Smooth. Do.	3	0
The Double Marriage. By C. Reade	3	0
Griffith Gaunt. do.	3	4
Christie Johnstone do.	2	12
Peg Wellington do.	2	12
Put Yourself in His Place do.	3	0
The Cloister and Hearth do.	3	12
Under Green Leaves. By Mackay	2	8
Chatterton's Untold Legend of Deira	3	12
Keen's Ex Eremo	4	0
The Tallants of Barton. By Hatton	1	14
The Clever Woman of the Family	4	8
The Rose Book. By Shirley Hibberd	3	12
Our Garden Friends and Foes. By Wood	5	12
In Memoriam	1	4
Maud	3	12
Adventures of a Beauty	1	4
Antonina; or the Fall of Rome	1	4
The Banker's Wife	1	4
Castaway of the Prairie	1	4
Rupert Godwin	1	4
Confessions of a Pretty Woman	1	4
The Life of a Beauty	1	4
The Five Pound Note	1	4
Vol. I. Oriental Races and Tribes—a series of Photographs &c., by William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service	52	8
Dante's Purgatorio and Paradiso; illustrated by Gustave Doré	37	8

Bombay, 5th August, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BARB FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash,

Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

LEA and PERRINS.
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, Lea and Perrins give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of Messes, General Merchants, and European Residents of Western India, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being Importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our List of Selected Wines for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Lagville,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	„ 13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	Silver Foil	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ Braunebergen	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 28	...
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23	...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24	8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18	0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 23
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 22
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

OTARD-DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Brandies consigned by the above named celebrated Cognac Vine growers—

No. 3, Old Pale Cognac at Rs. 24 per doz.
Borah Bazaar Street. YOUNG & Co., Sole Agents, Bombay.

CAMPBELL & Co.'s SHERRIES.—

Pale Dinner Wine	Rs. 18 per doz.
Pale dry	„ 24 „
Choice pale dry	„ 27 „
Amontillado	„ 32 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDLE & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Guinness's Dublin Stout, bottled by Machen, in cases containing 6 dozen Pints, prime quality...Rs. 7 8 per doz.
Sherry, finest Pale, in case of 3 doz. „ 20 „
Brandy, fine Cognac, in case of 1 doz. „ 24 „
Champagne, Giesler's finest, in case of 3 doz. „ 40 „
Hock, fine Sparkling, in case of 1 doz. „ 22 „
Claret, fine Pouttet Canet, in case of 3 doz. „ 24 „
Do. Good St. Julien Medoc, in case of 3 doz. „ 10 „

G. F. PIM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen
Bass' Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 } Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.
and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen
Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.
Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN."

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the was Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.
MANZANILLA and SHERRY.
BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great flourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 8	A	Red	Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	23 0
27 0	1	White	Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White	Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White	Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White	Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

45 0	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co., Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Table, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
*42 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	38 0
*41 0	(Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	35 0
*43 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	40 0
*45 0	(Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	(Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	30 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 ,,	Ostrich ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Braunenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1863	27 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126 nl.
32,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	Nil.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	172½
5,250	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,020
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	355
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
12,500	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,098	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	145
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,500
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 20	Elphinst'ne Land	1,005
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
	7,000	150	Nil	Frere Land	100
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,145
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£10	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1,299

CALCUTTA.—31st JULY, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents. were in good demand and advanced about 4 annas; the purchases for cash, were at Rs. 94-6, 94-7 and 94-8 or 5-10 to 3-8 discount; time-bargain contracts were made at Rs. 94-9 to 94-2 or 6 to 5-14 discount, for deliveries in one month. 5 per cents. of 1856-57, sold at Rs. 109-4 and 109-6, 5½ per cents. were also in demand and bought at Rs. 113-12 and 113-14; towards the afternoon they were not procurable under Rs. 114-0.

National Bank shares were enquired after, and all that could be obtained at Rs. 138 were bought up.

The speculations in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, to-day, were evidently only among Calcutta dealers; transactions commenced at Rs. 325 and went up to Rs. 330, then gradually declined to Rs. 315, with downward tendency.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 27th July, compared with the statement for the week ended 13th July, yields the following results:—

	LIABILITIES.			
Tsy. Balance at Hd. Office	Rs.	47,99,146	11	7 increase.
" Branches	"	9,95,804	10	7 increase.
Other Deposits	"	42,88,695	14	0 decrease.
Bank Post Bills	"	7,91,483	7	7 decrease.
	ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	32,462	8	0 increase.
Loans on	"	1,08,547	11	3 increase.
Accts. of Credit on do.	"	27,697	6	7 decrease.
Mercantile Discounts	"	9,22,537	9	10 decrease.
Balances with other Banks	"	1,19,431	4	1 decrease.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	"	1,48,213	1	8 decrease.
" Branches	"	7,77,128	0	5 increase.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Tyndall, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.
Robinson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.
Mullock, Captain, 95th Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 4th August, 1869.

Assistant Surgeon E. A. Lawrence is transferred from the medical charge of the 30th Regiment N. I., to the medical charge of the 3rd Sind Horse.

Surgeon Rustomjee Byramjee, M.D., 2nd Sind Horse, to have medical charge of the 30th Regiment N. I., in addition to his other duties.

Conductor W. F. Knight having returned on duty on the 26th of March 1868, Acting Conductor J. N. Williams and acting Sub-Conductor M. Dowling will revert to their substantive ranks from this date.

Conductor and acting Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Clabby to be acting Assistant Commissary; Conductor W. F. Knight to be acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, Sub-Conductor J. W. Williams to be acting Conductor from the 4th May 1869 in succession to Cowper, deceased.

Sub-Conductor T. Wholoham to be acting Conductor, and Sergeant J. Cogan to be acting Sub-Conductor from 1st July 1869 in succession, to Culhane proceeded on medical certificate to Europe.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant R. Hennel, 25th Regiment N. L. I., from 1st August to 15th August 1869, in extension to remain at Poona on medical certificate.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Captain J. T. Worsley, 18th Brigade R. A., from date of embarkation to England, overland, to appear before a medical board

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following order published by the Commander-in-Chief in India, under the authority of the Government of India should be followed in this Presidency:—

"I.—When soldiers enlisted in India are brought before discharge boards, whether as invalids, time-expired men, or for free discharge by indulgence, it is to be explained to them that, if they elect for passage and discharge out of India they will have no claim for passage back to their place of enlistment on receiving their discharge according to their present election.

"II.—Soldiers electing as above will accordingly be required to sign a certificate to the following effect, which is to be made out on a separate piece of paper and attached to the proceedings of the board:—

'I, do hereby elect for passage to and fully understand that if, after leaving India, I am desirous of returning to it, I shall have no claim to be conveyed at the charge of the State.'

"With reference to the above, Medical Boards, when invaliding men who have been enlisted in India and are not desirous of leaving the country, will refrain from recommending them to be sent to England or the Colonies."

Colonel W. D. Aitken, R.A., Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, is allowed furlough to Europe for three months, on private affairs, under Rule XI. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Captain G. A. A. Warner, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

To ensure due care being taken of Officers' quarters upon which Government have mortgages, it is ordered that, when the owners of the quarters are absent, the premises will, at such stations where no member of the Barrack Department may be present, be taken charge of, as a temporary measure, by the Executive Engineer.

Major General Skinner, C.B., Officiating Political Resident at Aden, was granted a furlough to Europe on medical certificate for 18 months from the 28th May last.

The furlough to Lieutenant G. LeB. Simons granted by G. O. No. 449, dated 14th June 1869, was for two years from the 10th March 1869, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Captain Richardes, Bengal Staff Corps, in General Order No. 540 17th August 1868, was under the Regulations of 1868.

Ensign David William Keith Barr, 33rd Foot Boundary Commissioner Rewa Kanta and Malwa Bheel Agency, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. O. G. I. No 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 22nd July 1868, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Ensign David William Keith Barr to have the rank of Lieutenant from 22nd July 1868, in accordance with paragraph 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant C. W. E. Murphy, R. A., is permitted to resign his probationary position in the Staff Corps, and to rejoin the Royal Artillery under the provisions of paragraph 9 of G. O. G. I. No. 531, of 27th June 1864.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, late Commanding Sir John Lawrence, to the temporary Command of the Coromandel, from the 25th June 1869.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Edwards, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf, has resumed charge of his duties from the leave granted him in the Notification of the 20th January last.

Captain G. R. Goodfellow is appointed to act as Resident at Aden from the 26th May last, the date of his taking charge from General Skinner, C.B., until the date of the return of Sir E. Russell, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. J. Mockler to act as First Assistant Resident from the date of Captain Goodfellow assuming charge of the Residency, and Lieutenant S. B. Miles to act as Second Assistant Resident from the same date.

Lieutenant S. B. Miles is appointed to act as First Assistant Resident at Aden from the 3rd ultimo, the date of Lieutenant Mockler's departure on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain Colquhoun Grant to act as Judge and Session Judge at Kurrachee, pending Major Widdicombe's employment as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, or until farther orders.

Captain Charles Boulton to act as Judge and Session Judge at Hydrabad, vice Captain Colquhoun Grant or until further orders.

Mr. E. T. Candy, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Ahmedabad, assumed charge of his Office on the 28th July and made the necessary declaration of Office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

The Officers named below have passed the examination prescribed by Government Notification of the 8th July 1868:—

Captain W. P. LaTouche, Acting Superintendent B. B. and C. I. Railway Police.

Captain W. T. Brown, Acting Superintendent of Police Punch Mahals.

Lieutenant W. R. Westmacott, Acting Assistant Superintendent Punch Mahals.

Lieutenant S. Babington, Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Police.

Mr. H. Cameron, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Surat.

With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, as required by Section 23A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act. XXV. of 1861) as amended by Act VIII. of 1869 the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay is pleased to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind the powers conferred on a local Government by Sections 23C, 23D, and 23F, of the said Code.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that from and after this date the Umcleshwar Talooka shall cease to be a portion of the Surat Collectorate, and shall form a portion of the Broach Collectorate.

Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. Atmaram Trimbuck, Head Assistant to the Registrar General of Assurances, is appointed to officiate as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies during Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy's absence.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Mahalkaries in the Khandesh Collectorate, with the powers conferred on a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864, viz:—

Azum Gunesh Ramchunder, in Parolla Petta; Azum Yadow Shreeput, in Bhurgaum Petta; Azum Kutteshwur Trimbuck, in Zelkheira Petta; Azum Jugonnath Narrain, in Abhona Petta; Azum Rutnakur Gopal, in Rawere Petta; Azum Cassinath Suckhram, in Yawul Petta; Azum Ballajee Vittul, in Edlabad Petta; and Azum Govind Ballal, in Nizampoor Petta.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Azum Gunesh Pandoorung, Mahalkurry of Petta Nagoina, in the Colaba Collectorate, with the powers conferred on a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

Mr. P. W. Hewett, Cotton Inspector for Surat and Broach, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate, for one month, from the 3rd August 1869.

Mr. W. H. Propert, Extra First Assistant Collector in charge Punch Mahals, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the date of the sailing of the 2nd steamer in November next.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, for six months, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. J. P. Hughlings, Professor Elphinstone College for three months, on sick certificate.

Mr. G. C. Parker, (late I. N.) Superintendent Timber Depot and Port Officer, Carwar, for three months, on sick certificate.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate and Staff Surgeon at Poona, to be visitors of the Lunatic Asylum at that station, in addition to the Officers included in the list published in the Government Notification of the 5th August 1868.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. F. Chambers, Assistant Superintendent will act as Superintendent of the First Division Persian Telegraph, from the date of departure of Captain Pierson, R.E., from Teheran on special duty.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Mr. W. Foxton, Acting Judge of Shikarpoor, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Gazette of India, July 31.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. Wodehouse, late Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Khamgaon, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th June, vice Lieutenant Grant, absent on leave.

Inspector E. A. Mumford, of the Oudh Police, to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in that Province.

The Reverend E. J. Tandy, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Cantonment Magistrates at Mhow and Morar with the powers of a Civil Judge, with the view of enabling them to dispose of cases which are beyond the competence of the Courts of Requests and Small Causes in those Cantonments.

Captain W. Battye, Officiating 2nd in Command of the Malwa Bheel Corps, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th July 1869, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to the Notification in this department, dated 25th June 1869, No 189, Captain J. Jacob, 2nd in Command of the Krimpoorah Irregular Force, is granted an extension of preparatory leave for fifteen days from 7th July 1869, as a special case, on medical certificate.

Captain C. S. Blair, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in Mysore, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Kadoor District, of the Nagar Division, until relived by Mr. P. Krishna Rao, or until further orders.

The services of Colonel C. L. Showers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Fitzgerald, to officiate as First Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts.

Mr. G. W. Bagley, to be Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Allahabad, and to officiate temporarily in the 4th Class of the Financial Department.

Mr. T. G. Trevor, to be Examiner of Claims, Bombay.—Mr. Trevor will officiate temporarily in the 4th Class of the Financial Department.

Mr. E. W. S. Login, to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts.

Mr. H. Cowie is appointed Assistant Accountant General North Western Provinces.

Mr. F. de H Larpent is appointed a probationer in the 6th Class of the Financial Department, to officiate in the 5th Class as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. B. L. Forbes is appointed a probationer in the 6th Class of the Financial Department, but will continue to officiate in the 5th Class as Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Kurrachee.

Mr. B. L. Forbes received charge of the Office of Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency at Kurrachee from Mr. W. A. Ingle, on the forenoon of the 18th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Horace Moule Evans, of the 104th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 7th May 1868 subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal: he is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Reginald Johnson, arrived at Fort William, 11th May 1869.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant L. R. H. D. Campbell, of the 19th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is appointed to be 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Captain T. Higginson, appointed Wing Officer.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—3rd Cavalry.

Captain F. Weldon, Officiating Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, or until further orders.

The following Military letter is from the Secretary of State for India, and dated the 30th June 1869:—

"The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz:—

Colonel W. Maxwell.
Colonel Sir A. P. Phayre, K.C.S.I.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Fraser.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Morgan.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Ripley.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. L. Bird.
Major A. Pond.
Captain J. Stewart.
Captain H. W. St. J. Osborne.
Lieutenant A. C. B. Wither.
Lieutenant R. W. E. Burrowes.
Surgeon-Major J. Rose.
Surgeon J. H. Loch.
Assistant Surgeon E. C. Bensley.
Apothecary J. Hart.

"The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Larkins, 6 months,
Major F. C. Innes, 6 months
Major C. M. Longmore, 5 months.
Major R. F. Webster, 6 months.
Captian F. K. Hawkins, 6 months.
Captain A. S. Thian, 6 months.
Captain R. de Bourbel, 6 months.
Lieutenant F. F. Cotton, 6 months.
Lieutenant S. B. Hoare, 6 months.
Lieutenant R. H. Ward, 1 month.
Lieutenant R. O. Vyvyan, 4 months.
Lieutenant W. B. Craigie, 6 months.
Lieutenant W. Atkins, 3 months.
Lieutenant B. J. Webber, 6 months.
Surgeon J. A. C. Hutchison, 2 months.
Assistant Surgeon J. C. Shaw, 3 months.

"The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Green, from the 6th May 1869.
Surgeon-Major H. A. Oldfield from the 10th November 1868.
Major R. C. Lindsey from the 9th October 1868.
Captain H. G. Oldham from the 28th April 1869.
Captain W. F. Ferguson from the 23rd July 1868.
Major G. A. F. Houchen from the 24th May 1867.
Conductor T. Giddings, from the 12th May 1869."

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious services, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the brevet pay of his rank being continued to Subadar-Major Faqueera Ram, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain FitzRoy Stephen, of the 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, is appointed to be Inspector and Adjutant.

The services of Captain E. S. Fox, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Garrison Quarter Master, Fort William, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote 2nd Class Veterinary Surgeon John Whitmore Garrad, of the Indian Service, to the grade of Veterinary Surgeon of the 1st Class, with effect from the 10th March 1869, in room of 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon A. C. Williams, retired.

Captain Henry Paul William Wynch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the 28th July 1869, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Henry William Pitcher, V.C., and Lieutenant Henry Warde Webster, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the 26th July 1869, under the provisions of G. G. O. N. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Ensign Thomas George Thomson, of the 101st Foot, 2nd Wing Fuhalteen 34th (the Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the 18th July 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign T. G. Thomson will rank as Lieutenant from 18th July 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The services of Assistant Surgeon F. M. Mackenzie, Officiating 2nd Assistant Surgeon Presidency General Hospital, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th July 1869.

The leave, on private affairs, granted in G. O. C. C. 28th ultimo, to Captain J. Charley, 2nd Battalion 60th Foot, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

7th Hussars.—Captain G. Joy, to Simla, from the 11th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant H. F. Philpotts, (E Battery, A Brigade,) to Mussoorie and Simla, from the 1st August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant E. F. Law, (B Battery, 16th Brigade,) to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah from the 3rd July to the 3rd September, on medical certificate.

6th Foot, (1st Battalion.) Ensign N. Vibart, to Murree, from the 8th July to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

10th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant R. G. Southey, to remain at the Cape, on private affairs, from the 30th November 1869 to the 31st May 1870, in extension.

Assistant Surgeon G. Haines, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot.—Captain H. F. Hurford, to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 7th July to the 30th November, on medical certificate.

88th Foot.—Captain J. B. Whitla, to remain at Murree from the 15th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Iremonger, (Assistant Adjutant General, Allahabad Division) to Calcutta from date of being relieved to the 17th August, preparatory to embarkation on furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Major N. Barton, (attached to the 25th Native Infantry) to Murree, from the 9th August to the 10th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant G. P. Cumming, (attached to the 9th Native Infantry,) from the 5th June to the 5th July, to the Presidency, to appear before a medical board preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the rules of 1863.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Ward, to Mussoorie and Landour, from the 17th May to the 15th October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

2nd Native Infantry.—Colonel W. P. Hampton, to Simla, from the 10th May to the 8th November, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

26th Native Infantry.—Captain A. Fitzgerald, to Calcutta, to study the native languages, from the 28th July to the 31st December, as a very special case, under the rules of 1868.

Addendum.—The appointment of Surgeon J. E. Tuson, M. D., 12th Bengal Cavalry, to the medical charge of the Medical Depot, Staff and Lock Hospital, confirmed in G. O. C. C. of the 5th February 1869 (page 42,)—is in addition to his other duties.

TRANSPORT OF DISCHARGED INVALIDS.

The following extract from Military Department Despatch, No 43, dated 4th June 1869, to the Quartermaster General, is published for general information and guidance:—

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to extend the provisions of General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, dated 30th August 1864, (Page 219 of Standing Orders) to such men of the Native Regiments serving on the Eastern Frontier as may be invalided or discharged with gratuity as physically unfit for further service."

COURTS MARTIAL UNDER THE MUTINY ACT.

It having been ruled that "the term 'Native details' in the 90th Article of War applies to combatants only," Officers Commanding Brigades, or Detachments of Royal Artillery, consisting only of Horse, Field or Garrison Batteries, must bear in mind that they are not authorised to hold Summary Courts Martial under the 90th of the Indian Articles of War. The misconduct of Native establishments of such batteries must, when appearing to require punishment by Court Martial, be referred for trial to the Officer Commanding the station, who is empowered to try the offender under Article 87, or by a District Court Martial, under Article 81.

PASSAGE OF TROOPS BY RAIL.

In continuation of G. C. No. 191 of 10th June 1868, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that in all cases of troops proceeding by railway, a British Officer is invariably to be present with the baggage of the troops at the Railway Station, in such reasonable time before the departure of the trains as should ensure the baggage being properly weighed and loaded, or packed in special vans, under the operation of G. O. No. 259, dated 17th August 1863.

Officers will hereafter be held liable for all claims made by Railway Companies consequent on the neglect of this order.

In cases of difficulty or delay which may be experienced in getting the baggage weighed or packed, owing to the backwardness or inactivity of the Railway authorities, such should at once be reported to the Officer superintending the despatch of the troops.

Inconvenience having been experienced owing to detachments, individual Officers, Soldiers, &c., proceeding by Railway, Horse Van dak, Bullock train, &c., not being provided with passage warrants for the entire journey, despatching Officers are, whenever practicable, to supply such warrants for the different requirements of the journey from stations of departure to destination.

Attention is also called to G.O. No. 31, dated 30th January 1862, which directs that separate warrants are required to be furnished for the several lines of railway.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton
	Cases	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 6d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. "
	Myrabolns & Coir bulk	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. "
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. "
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Hooghly	Longford	Calcutta.
	Stornaway	Everett	Callao.

The ship Lalla Rookh, Willis, to Calcutta obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Pearl, to Cochin, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July 31 British Statesman ...Tulloch .....London, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

July 31 Ganges.....
Knight Companion...
Bolton Abbey .....
Tennyson .....

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TEASDALE—August 5th, at Bandora, the wife Mr. John C. Teasdale, of a son.

DEATH.

PRESCOTT—August 4th, at Tanna, Ernest Edward, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Prescott, aged 16 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

MUNRO—July 24th, at Akyab, the wife of Captain C. A. Munro, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTS—July 27th, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Fred. Roberts, V. C., Royal Artillery, of a son.
SIMSON—July 28th, at Lahore, the wife of D. Simson, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.
PITCHER—July 30th, at Lucknow, the wife of Duncan Pitcher, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JONES—July 21st, at Murree, in his 60th year, Major General N. Jones, Bengal Army.

REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869.

WHAT Dr. Leith's "Report on the Sanitary State of the Island of Bombay," published in 1864, did for this city, a similar "Report on the Drainage and Conservancy of Calcutta," by Dr. Smith, the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, is likely to do for the "City of Palaces." Both reports disclose the cloacal condition of the atmosphere, the filthy habits of the people, the want of drainage and of efficient conservancy. The Bengal report is couched in stronger language—so strong indeed as to have called forth unfavourable comment from a portion of the Calcutta Press. But whether the stinging strictures of the Sanitary Commissioner be received in a spirit of humility or intolerance, the facts must be accepted and laid to heart by Government and the Calcutta Municipality. These facts are, that Calcutta is an unsafe, unsuitable, and unhealthy place of residence; a hotbed of cholera, in consequence of defective scavengering, the accumulation of putrefying night-soil, and the filling up of "hollows, broken ground, and even tanks, with the sweepings and offscourings of the city." That "wilful pollution of the river Hoogbly" above the shipping is practised by casting the night-soil into the stream." That the compound closets are obnoxious and revolting; the Mehter Depots are almost unapproachable; and the private closets are built upon ground soaked with ordure, and surrounded by an atmosphere overpoweringly fœtid. That the sweepings are so disposed of as to contaminate the atmosphere for long distances on a line of traffic.

These insanitary conditions belong essentially to an age of barbarism, and to a form of Government which refuses to be responsible for public health. It may be that, so far as Government is concerned, the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal have rested satisfied with giving Calcutta a Municipal administration and a Municipal Act, leaving at the door of the Justices the sin of uncleanness and the burden of an excessive death rate. The Justices, on the other hand, may,—like their brethren in Bombay,—conceive that Government are more responsible than themselves, and because Government, has done little or nothing to improve the sanitary state of the city, they (the Justices) are not so much to be blamed after all.

In viewing this question of the relative responsibility of Government and the Justices for the sanitary state of Calcutta, it should be borne in mind that Government have always exercised a large share of power over the municipal executive; so large indeed as to leave the Justices with little more than the name of civic rulers. The Municipal Commisioner is at once Chairman of the Justices and head of the executive—the representative, in fact, of nobody but the local Governor. This official collects and spends the revenue, and for all practical purposes makes and alters the municipal laws. It is but, as it were, the other day that Government discovered the necessity of paying attention to sanitation amongst the civil population of this country. Up to that time the people were left in comparative neglect, even in Presidency cities. What better evidence of this could be afforded than is to be found in the sanitary description of Calcutta in the present day? Here is built the Viceregal Palace, the Hall of the Supreme Council of India, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Colleges of scientific and classical instruction, St. Paul's Cathedral, and though last, not least, those other *Palaces*, so innumerable as to give the city its distinguishing name. Here too abide, for a season every year at least, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Metropolitan, the Members of Council, and other dignitaries of the empire. Secretaries, divines, scholars, soldiers, judges, magistrates, bankers, merchants, capitalists, all of the first class, make the city their temporary home, and in which they spend the best years of their existence. How, we ask, with all this greatness, this wisdom, this wealth, could Calcutta have continued to be an unhealthy swamp up to the present time, unless Government had no correct idea of sanitation, no correct notion of its own duty, and left itself without the means of comparing the health of the city with other populous places in India? There has existed for years a vague apprehension that Calcutta was insalubrious; that it was a place in which many fatal diseases were endemic; and that it provided a heavy mortality. Military statistics proved that these apprehensions were well founded; and recent death registration amongst the civil population confirmed the inferences to be drawn from the military health returns. The mortality is now as high as 31 per 1,000 of population. The appointment of a Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal was a wise measure, and its wisdom has been made apparent by the report of Dr. Smith on the drainage and conservancy of Calcutta. It may not be pleasant for the people of Calcutta to look at the picture of the *capital of India* which the Commissioner has so graphically drawn. We should say it is decidedly unpleasant to be reminded of the smells, stinks, and stenches which are said to be reeking in the atmosphere, and which are only forgotten because the system has been made tolerant of them by habitual respiration of a vitiated air. It may be alleged that the colouring of the Commissioner's picture is somewhat exaggerated, but, as we have already remarked, the report contains certain important facts which cannot be gainsayed, and must therefore be accepted. The mortality is unusually high, certain preventible diseases are endemic, and conservancy is notoriously imperfect. These facts demand the adoption of measures of improved sanitation, and these measures demand the expenditure of increased capital.

Before we proceed to discuss the present and future drainage and conservancy system of Calcutta, it appears to be necessary to look back a little upon the situation of the city, and consider what are its natural conditions as regards health. And the first thing we miss in Dr. Smith's report is a map of the city and surrounding country. To comprehend the situation at a distance, such a map is indispensable nevertheless, we can so far do without it as to be able to state the broad fact that Calcutta occupies the lowest position in that district of country between the Ganges and the Hooghly as these rivers emerge into the Bay of Bengal, the Soonderbunds and the salt lake area excepted. Water-bound by these rivers, its low situation makes the natural drainage of Calcutta deficient. To overcome these natural disadvantages is a problem which has provoked considerable discussion, and brought forth several drainage schemes. Calcutta may be drained of its unhealthy subsoil waters by Mr. Clarke's scheme, now in progress, and to the extent of removing damp from the ground on which the city is built; but the question remains—Will the city become salubrious when the drainage works have been completed? Let the eye be passed round the country on all sides, and let the hygienist say whether endemic and zymotic diseases will not still prevail to a large extent close at hand? Will not the surrounding influences vitiate the health of Calcutta in a very perceptible degree? Will not the foul waters brought down by the rivers be still a direct plague to the shipping and an indirect plague to the city? We ask these questions in order to elicit opinion on the subject of the future state of public health in the City of Palaces. To our thinking, the work of the complete sanitation of Calcutta will never be effected until the whole country around is drained, the salt lake reclaimed, the Soonderbunds brought under agriculture, and the rivers left unpolluted.

Whatever Calcutta may have been, is now, or may yet become for purposes of trade, it is certain that for natural salubrity of climate it must always occupy a very inferior rank. Neglect of the most ordinary sanitary rules has doubtless brought the punishment of a high rate of mortality upon the people, and attention to these rules, with a large and increasing financial expenditure, may improve public health; but, after all, it can never be said that Calcutta will for ages yet become a city of health. It is the capital of India because it contains the palace of the Viceroy, and because the Supreme Government has become localised within its atmosphere. In other respects it is the capital on account of its high death rate, and corresponding amount of misery and disease, and most of all on account of the heroism displayed by the rulers of India in exposing themselves and their families to the endemic and pestiferous influences which seem to belong to a soft, an apathetic, and a very holy people, whose bodies and souls can only be purified by water in which every filthy abomination freely mingles and as freely putrefies.

Dr. Smith's report—like the report of Dr. Leith—must do good. It will provoke criticism and awaken enquiry. The Justices of Calcutta will now perhaps be anxious to know whether the city conservancy is so efficiently performed as has been reported to them, and whether the most offensive and disgraceful nuisance of Calcutta has really "disappeared." Dr. Smith remarks that men who are charged with conservancy work too frequently do not see its defects, and in consequence reports are submitted which go to show things in the most favourable light. This is true in some cases, and we are glad to find Dr. Smith doing the work of Hygienic Auditor (if

THE MEDAL FOR FRONTIER SERVICES.

THE overnor General in Council, in an order dated the 30th July, expresses much satisfaction in directing the publication of two despatches from the Secretary of State for India, and of a General Order issued by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, from which it is seen that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to order the Indian Medal of 1854, with a clasp for the "North-West Frontier," to be given to all survivors of the troops engaged in certain specified military operations on that frontier between 1849 and 1863, with a further clasp for Umbeyla to those who were entitled to a medal for previous services on the frontier, and who also took part in that campaign.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to be good enough to call for the necessary rolls to be sent in without delay, and to cause them to be forwarded to Government.

It is to be understood that where officers have already received the India Medal of 1854 for service in Burmah or Persia, and are entitled to it also under this order, they will only receive one additional clasp or clasps, and those officers who have only served at Umbeyla will receive the medal with the Umbeyla clasp only.

The first despatch of the Secretary of State is dated the 15th April 1869. We quote—

"Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the proposal contained in your letter dated the 4th of August 1868, No. 299, for the grant of a medal to the troops engaged in the more prominent of the various services on the North-West Frontier of India from 1849 to the present time.

"I have also considered in Council your further letter dated the 22nd of December 1868, No. 490, advocating the creation of a War Service Indian Medal, to be available for the reward of troops which may hereafter take part in military operations in any part of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

"Fully agreeing in the sense which you entertain of the important services rendered by the Punjab Frontier Force, to which the first of these two letters refers, Her Majesty's Government have considered what measure it would be the best to submit to the Queen, for the purpose of marking Her Majesty's appreciation of the conduct of the troops engaged in that frontier warfare.

"In so doing, Her Majesty's Government have borne in mind the observations of the Marquis of Dalhousie, when Governor General of India, in a Minute recorded on the 9th of December 1852, and concurred in by the Court of Directors of the East India Company. On that occasion Lord Dalhousie expressed his opinion that, in all future cases of grants of medals for service in India, it would better, 'instead of issuing a separate medal for each campaign, to have one medal, such as the "Indian Medal," which should be issued once to each individual entitled, the particular service for which it is granted being recorded upon a bar, and every subsequent service which may be thought to deserve distinction being recorded by an additional bar,'—the adoption of which plan, Lord Dalhousie observed, 'would avoid the multiplication of medals.'

"Concurring in the general view thus laid down, Her Majesty's Government have deemed it undesirable that a separate medal should be issued for the operations on the Punjab frontier, and they have thought it better to adopt the India Medal of 1854, which was granted to the forces engaged in the Burmah war, the particular occasion being distinguished by the 'Pegu Clasp, which medal was also issued to the Persian Expeditionary Force, with a clasp inscribed with the word 'Persia.'

"It is with much pleasure that I have to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the India Medal of 1854 on the troops engaged in such of the military operations on the North-West Frontier, which took place between 1849 and 1863, as are specified in the list of services which formed the last enclosure to your letter of the 4th of August 1868, a clasp for the 'North-West Frontier' being granted in every such case, and a second clasp for 'Umbeyla' being given to those who are entitled to the medal for previous services on the frontier, and who also took part in that campaign. . . . . .

"Before concluding this despatch, I have to express to your Lordship the views of Her Majesty's Government respecting the proposal contained in your letter of the 22nd of December last for the grant of a War Service Medal for future operations in India.

"In the event of any further military operations occurring in India which may be considered deserving of a special mark of distinction, it is probable that the course now adopted may be again followed, and the India medal be given to the forces engaged, with a clasp especially marking the occasion for which it is granted, should Her Majesty think fit to confer on the troops such a mark of her gracious approbation."

In the second despatch, dated the 20th May, the Secretary of State says—

"The Secretary of State for War having enquired, with reference to the intended grant by Her Majesty, as announced in my despatch No. 103, dated 15th of April last, of a medal for services on the North-West Frontier of India from 1849 to 1863, whether it is intended that the grant shall be limited to the survivors of those officers and men who were engaged in the respective operations for which the medal is confined, I have stated in reply that, looking to the practice with respect to a similar grant for former services in India, and recently in the case of service in New Zealand, I am of opinion that the grant in the present instance should likewise be restricted to those now surviving. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will issue the necessary General Order upon the subject."

Appended is the list of services on the Punjab Frontier from 1849 to 1863 for which a medal is to be granted [giving the destination of the expedition, the date, the officer who commanded, and the object of the expedition]:—

To Eusufzye; 30th Nov. 1849; Lt.-Col. J. Bradshaw, C.B., 60th Regt.; to reduce to obedience recusant villagers in Eusufzye.

To Kohat Pass; 9th Feb. 1850; H. E. Gen. Sir C. G. Napier, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India; to avenge the massacre of a detachment of Sappers and Miners employed on the Kohat Road.

Against the Ootman Kheyl and Rauezai Tribes; 11th May 1852; Brig.-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B; to destroy the group of villages called Nowa Dund, belonging to the Ootman Kheyl Tribe, which aided and abetted Azoon Khan, the murderer of a Government official, and to punish the people in the Valley of Ranezai, who had refused to pay the fine they had agreed to disburse on account of misdemeanour towards the British Government.

To Punjpoo Isbakoti and Deerjai; 18th May 1852; Brig.-Gen. Sir C. Campbell; to punish the Mohmunds, and avenge the murder of the Tehseelder of Hushtunggur.

Against the Hussanzaies; Dec. 1852 and Jan. 1853; Lt.-Col. F. Mackeson, Commander of Peshawur; to punish the Hussanzaies for the murder of Mr. Carne, Collector of Salt Excise, and Mr. Tapp, his assistant, in December 1851, also the Syuds of Khagan for sheltering the murderers.

Against the Kusranees and the Sheerances; March 1853; Brig. J. S. Hodgson, Commandant Local Irregular Force; to punish the Kusranees and Sheerances for murder and for plundering two British villages.

Against the Boree Afreedees; 29th Nov. 1853; Col. S. B. Boileau, 22nd Foot, Commanding Peshawur Brigade; to inflict punishment upon the Boree Afreedees (as well as any other clans who may make common cause with them during the expedition) for making raids into British territory.

To Shah Mooseh Kheyl; 31st Aug. 1854; Col. Sydney J. Cotton, 22nd Regiment; the punishment of the Mohmund Tribe.

Against the Aka Kheyl and Bussee Kheyl Tribes; 27th March 1855; Lt.-Col. J. H. Craigie, C. B., 20th Native Infantry; to avenge an attack upon a British force.

1st Meranzaie Expedition, 4th April 1855; Brig.-Gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., Commandant Punjab Irregular Force; to punish the Meranzaie Tribe.

To the Bozdar Hills; 6th March 1857; Brig.-Gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., Commandant Punjab Irregular Force; to punish repeated raids into British territory, and for the attack on our outposts resulting in the loss of two men killed.

To Sittana; 22nd April 1858; Maj.-Gen. Sir S. J. Cotton, K.C.B., Commanding Peshawur Division; to punish Mokurrab Khan, Chief of the Punjtar, and the Hindoostanee fanatics of Sittana.

Against the Cabool Kheyl Wuzzeerees; 15th December 1859; Brig. Gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B., Commandant Punjab Irregular Force; to avenge the murder of Captain Mecham, and to coerce the Cabool Kheyl Wuzzeerees for their attacks on the Babadoor Kheyl Salt Mines, and their raids into the Khattock Hills.

Against the Mahsood Wuzzeerees; 14th April 1860; Brig.-Gen. N. Chamberlain, C.B. Commandant Punjab Irregular Force, to punish the Mahsood Wuzzeerees for numerous acts of aggression.

To Eusufzye (2nd expedition); 18th October 1863; Brig.-Gen. Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K.C.B., and subsequently Major-General Sir J. Garvock, K.C.B.; to destroy the colony of Hindoostanee fanatics at Mulkah on the Mahaban, and to punish the Hussanzaie tribes in the Black Mountains.

THE CONVICTED PRINCE OF NEPAL.

THE appeal preferred to the High Court of the N. W. Provinces on behalf of the Prince of Nepal, Birindra Bikrama Shah, recently sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, was heard on Friday last. The learned Judges expressed their intention of delivering judgment last Monday.

TATTIES.

THE Government have sanctioned the general use of *tatties* at night in all barracks, hospitals, and cells when the thermometer at 9 P.M. indicates a temperature of 95°, provided the wind is not from the east, when *tatties* are not unbeneficial only, but absolutely deleterious. This was practised with good effect in the station of Meerut, under Dr. Fogo's advice, during the past exceptionally hot season.—*Pioneer.*

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A RELIEF FUND ACCOUNTANT.

THE magistrate of Allahabad has committed William Jervis (late accountant to the famine relief fund) to the High Court for criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of sums aggregating Rs. 700, including a remittance of Rs. 200 from Mrs. Lowe. As Mr. Justice Turner is himself a member of the committee whose funds are said to have been embezzled, he will probably prefer that the case be heard by the Chief Justice.—*Pioneer.*

THE CASE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

AMONG the petitions presented to Parliament is one from Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, proprietor of the *Englishman*, complaining of the conduct of Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, "in summoning him for contempt of court at an expense to him of £450, though the proceedings were ultimately withdrawn by the Chief Justice." The petition further alleges that "such proceedings on the part of a judge would be fatal to the independence of the press in India," and prays for redress.

BOKHARA.

THE troops of the King of Bokhara in occupation of Shereabad have been recalled to Bokhara, it is said, because the King is preparing himself for one more struggle against Russia. It is reported at Cabul that the Russian General at Samarcand has required the co-operation of the King of Bokhara in an invasion which he projects of the Shuhr-i-Subz district, declaring that in case of the King's refusal he would himself be treated as an enemy to Russia. The adherents of the King are consequently attempting in a half hearted way to preach a *jehad* against the infidels. This is a thing, however, which cannot be done in a whisper or with reservation, and it is not likely to produce any general rising. On the other hand, we do not believe that the Russians contemplate any immediate invasion of the Shuhr-i-Subz. This pretence of aggression is probably assumed as a measure of defence. While in apprehension themselves of attack, the people of Southern Bokhara will not be likely to incommode the Russians in their more urgent work of restoring their domination in the north.—*Pioneer.*

QUARANTINE CELLS IN JAILS.

THE question of providing quarantine cells in jails for newly-arrived prisoners, with the view of preventing the introduction of contagious disease, having been for some time before the Government of India, it has been decided for the present to build such cells in central jails and in the larger district jails only. In these jails, the average number of admissions during a given period of fifteen days (for which the quarantine is to last) is small in proportion to the total number of prisoners liable to be affected by diseases brought from without, and here the temporary segregation of new arrivals will be carried out with comparative facility and at a not excessive outlay. In the larger district jails, the time passed in jail by a prisoner under trial will, if passed in separate confinement, be reckoned as part of the fifteen days' isolation. This will materially diminish the amount of quarantine accommodation to be provided. In smaller district jails the necessity for such cells is not urgent, and though their provision would be desirable, the outlay would be excessive. Segregation will be carried out, however, as far as possible under existing arrangements, and orders have been given for the provision of a certain number of cells to be used for the segregation of new arrivals in all jails of every class that may be built hereafter The above is official information.

BOMBAY.

CHINA MAIL.—The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Columbian, Captain Hyde, will sail to-day for China with 882½ chests of Malwa opium, 19 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—

For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams.
For Sydney.—Mr. Kingstone.
For Hongkong.—Mr. Samuel Dick.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The examinations for admission into the vernacular class will be held in the Grant Medical College on 28th October next.

RUN OVER BY A SHIGRAM.—A Hindoo boy was yesterday run over by a shigram in the native town and was severely hurt. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday at Dhobie Talao touching the death of a Portuguese named Celestino Fernandez who, in the opinion of the jury, met with his death by excessive drinking.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 3rd August, was 327, being an increase of 16 as compared with the preceding week, 28 more than the total of the week ending 4th August 1868, and 9 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 99 births were reported.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Private John Dixon, of the 59th Regiment, has been sentenced by a court-martial at Poona (of which Lieut. Col. J. De Montmorency, of the 59th Regiment, was president) to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for fifty-six days, for insubordination in two instances, in using threatening language towards Colour Sergeant Willis, his superior. The General of the Division (Major General Gordon) has confirmed the sentence, but remarks that he considers it very lenient for the offence committed.

PLEADERS.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have issued sunnds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the districts set forth against their names:—Mr. Lulloobhai Gopaldas, Surat; Mr. Sheik Ameeroodeen, Tanna, Poona, Sattara, Rutnagherry, Khandeish, and Ahmednuggur; Mr. Venayekrao Trimbuck Goley, Khandeish; and Mr. Anundrao Rajaram, Poona. Their Lordships have also been pleased to transfer Mr. Visajee Sudashiv, pleader, from the Ahmednuggur to the Poona district.

CONVICTION UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS' ACT.—The Officiating Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, has submitted to Government a statement, for the quarter ending 30th June, of cases disposed of under Act 9 of 1863. It appears that in April last one Johurmal Purmalal, a Marwaree, was charged before the magistrate at Khandeish with fraudulently offering for sale two docras of cotton, containing stones weighing 25 seers and 13 tolas, and was, on conviction, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, to be levied by distress and sale, if necessary.

LEAVE TO UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.—The Accountant General lately inquired of the local Government whether the following rule, which is in force in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, might be adopted in this Presidency:—"Whenever leave is given to an Uncovenanted Servant under circumstances requiring that extra expense should be incurred for a substitute, sanction for such arrangement must be previously obtained by the head of the office from the controlling officer immediately above him, and the bill for the extra cost to the State should be accordingly countersigned, or supported with a copy of the authority." Government has decided that the rule may be adopted in this presidency.

TELEGRAPH FROM GUADUR TO JASK.

THE following letter from the Director, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, dated 22nd ultimo, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

"SIR,—In my letter No. 416, dated 19th May, I reported that there was every probability of the extension of the land line from Guadur to Jask being completed by the end of June, but I have now the honour to inform you, that owing to the numerous deaths amongst the contractor's camels and the intense heat of the season, I fear that the line will not be finished much before the end of August.—I have, &c., H. I. WALTON, Director, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph."

ELPHINSTONE LAND COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company was held yesterday afternoon. It had been convened in terms of the resolution of the shareholders on the 24th July, to receive and consider the offer of Government for the purchase of the company's property; but on the day of the meeting an intimation was published by the secretaries and treasurers stating that as the accounts of the company for the past year had not been submitted to Government, and as the directors were not in a position to state the Government offer in a definite form, the only business for the meeting would be its adjournment for a fortnight. There was, however, a pretty good attendance—Mr. Nicol in the chair.

After the advertisements regarding the meeting had been read,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, as intimated in this morning's papers, the only business it is proposed to transact to-day is the adjournment of this meeting for a fortnight. The accounts of the company for the year ended 20th June last are now in course of completion; —they will be audited by the company's auditors at once and submitted to Government for consideration and approval. The directors wish, before finally submitting to the shareholders the offer of Government for the purchase of the property of the company, to be in a position to state exactly the terms upon which that offer is based, and this cannot properly be done until Government have examined the balance sheet of the company and signified their acceptance of it. To enable this to be done it has been arranged with His Excellency the Governor that this meeting shall be adjourned for a fortnight, and I have therefore now to propose—"That the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders convened for this day be adjourned till 19th August instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., when a meeting will be held in the office of the company,"—before which time, I may add, the directors expect to have their annual report with the usual accompaniments printed and circulated among the shareholders. I now propose the resolution I have read to the meeting.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy seconded the resolution and it was at once carried.

This was all the business.

MARWAR FAMINE RELIEF FUND

THE following further sums have been received since 29th July as subscriptions to the above fund:—

Previously acknowledged	Rs.	11,405
Messrs. Ralli Brothers and Co.	,,	500
,, Wallace and Co.	,,	250
,, Volkart Brothers and Co. ...	,,	500
Kursetjee Bomanjee, Esq.	,,	101
Rattonjee Eduljee, Esq.	,,	151
The Committee of the Guzerat Relief Fund	,,	1,000
Total Rs.		13,907

PAY CERTIFICATES.

THE following despatch is from the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, dated the 24th June 1869:—

"With a view to the proper adjustment of advances made on account of pay, &c., to persons engaged in this country for service in India, I have directed that in each case they shall be furnished with a certificate from the Accountant General, stating whether any advance has been issued here or not, and I have to request that no issue of pay may be made to such persons in India without the production of the certificate in question. Duplicates of the certificates will be furnished to you in the usual course."

Government has directed that a copy of this should be forwarded for the information and guidance of the Accountant General, and that copies s · also be sent to all departments of the Secretariate.

THE POONA BANQUET TO LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

MAJOR MELLISS, the honorary secretary of the committee, appointed at Poona a few days ago to arrange for a farewell banquet in honour of Lord Napier of Magdala, has intimated that

"The unavoidable restriction of space makes it likely that it will be impossible for all who sympathise with the purpose to take part in the entertainment. When the number, desirous to attend, shall be known, the committee will make needful arrangements, so that all branches of society may be represented.

"The galleries of the Engineering College Hall, in which it is intended to hold the entertainment, will afford to those for whom it is impracticable to provide seats at the dinner, the means of witnessing the proceedings.

"Gentlemen desirous to join in this demonstration of respect and regard for Lord Napier of Magdala are requested to inscribe their names in one of the lists which will be placed, for the purpose, at the Library of the United Service Institution, the Club of Western India, and the several regimental mess houses, or to send their names to the secretary of the committee."

TAXES AND STAMP REVENUE.

THE following statement, showing the gross and net collections on account of assessed taxes and stamp revenue of the Bombay Presidency (including the general and political treasuries subordinate thereto) during the month of May 1869, has been published officially:—

INCOME TAX.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cross Collections	1,08,415	0	7
PROFESSIONS AND TRADE TAX.			
Gross Collections	5,414	12	8
	1,13,829	13	3
Deduct—			
Refunds of Income Tax... 20 4 9			
Refunds of Profession and Trade Tax 292 12 2			
	313	0	11
Net Collections	1,13,516	12	4

STAMP REVENUE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gross Collections	3,07,645	9	3
Deduct—			
Refunds	3,003	7	0
Net Collections	3,04,642	2	3

SUICIDES.

DR. LUMSDAINE held an inquest yesterday at the building of the District Benevolent Society on the body of one Bhowanee Ramaya, an inmate of the dhurumsalla. Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock a Hindoo boy went to the closet, and seeing the man hanging from a beam, he reported the matter to the police, by whom he was found quite dead. The jury returned a verdict that the deseased had committed suicide by hanging.

On Wednesday an adjourned inquest was held at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of a Hindoo labourer, aged about thirty years, and named Dhurma Mahadoo. On Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock he was seen alive, and his wife, who was a little unwell that day, told him to prepare their meals. He promised to do so, and went into a room. Shortly afterwards he heard one Essoo, woman, raise an alarm, and in consequence of that she immediately ran into the room and found her husband struggling, with his throat cut. He died shortly afterwards. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a clasp knife.

In addition to the above cases, there is one of an attempt to commit suicide reported.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Bhowanee Crustna was charged with an attempt to commit suicide by jumping down a well near the Girgaum Police Court building.

Mr. William Quin, inspector of police, said—Yesterday morning, about half-past 8 o'clock, I saw the prisoner below in the Girgaum Police Court building. He complained of being beaten by some Parsees near the Two Tanks. He was told by Mr. Superintendent Tighe to take out summonses against them. He then asked to be sent to hospital, but Mr. Tighe declined to do so. He then said that if he was not sent he would throw himself into a well. A native policeman was sent to watch him. Prisoner then went to the well to the east of the gully near the church, threw off his turban, and jumped in. The policeman gave an alarm. I immediately ran across. Mr. Price followed me. The prisoner was taken out of the well by means of a stick which Mr. Price held out to him. I caught prisoner by the wrist and dragged him out of the well.

After examining a few witnesses, the magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH AUGUST.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Bomanjee Hormusjee and four other Parsees were charged with gaming on the Esplanade with dice and money. The defendants admitted the offence and were fined one rupee each.

THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

THE following letter from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 17th July 1869, with enclosure, is published in the official *Gazette*:—

"I have the honour to submit for the information of Government, a report on the working of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, for the official year ending 31st March 1869.

"I regret to observe that there has been again a great reduction of fees this year, the total amount of fees collected being only Rs. 3,907-8-0. This, I may observe, was solely attributable to the cause of a large number of companies being under liquidation. Of the 198 companies on the register at the end of the year 1867-68, there were 12 companies fully wound up, 106 were under liquidation, and 80 were carrying on business, and at the end of the last year (1868-69) of the 204 companies, there were 32 companies fully wound up, 105 were under liquidation, and only 67 were carrying on business.

There were 6 companies newly registered during the year, and the number of other documents registered has also been much reduced. The following table shows the number of companies and the total number of documents registered, and the fees collected on their account, in the last three years:—

Years.	New Companies.	Number of Documents.	Amount of Fees.
			Rs. a. p.
1866-67	23	490	13,476 10 0
1867-68	7	330	6,504 4 0
1868-69	6	237	3,907 8 0

The above reduction is owing to the gloomy state of commercial affairs, but it is expected that when the companies which are now under liquidation shall have been fully dissolved, the state of affairs in Bombay will greatly improve. At present the large number of liquidations that are going on, and the calls which are enforced from the people, deter them from engaging in any kind of business.

The table below shows the receipts and expenditure of the year under report as compared with those of the previous two years:—

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Deficit.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1866-67	13,476 10 0	789 11 0	12,686 15 0	
1867-68	6,504 4 0	1,072 8 1	5,431 11 11	
1868-69	3,907 8 0	1,129 9 7	2,777 14 5	

The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 57-1-6 in the last year. This was owing to the clerk having gone on privilege leave for two months; and as there was only one clerk in the office, a substitute had to be appointed for him who was paid half the salary of the permanent clerk, under Government of India's Resolution No. 2703, dated 29th September 1868.

The accompanying Statements A and B show the number of each kind of documents registered, and the receipts and expenditure of this office in each month during the year.

There was one company (the Native General Mercantile Company, Limited) prosecuted for default under the Act, and was fined by the Senior Magistrate of Police. I need not point out the effect the prosecution s have had in general.

There are at present only 12 companies from which documents are due, and these are from a very recent date. It is not quite possible for the companies to make up the accounts, get them audited and passed by a general meeting, until after three or four months from the date to which they are to be made up, and particularly for companies having their branches at distant places and out of India.

A difficulty was hitherto felt in recovering fees from the companies, as fees were recovered after the documents had been registered, but since October last the practice of receiving fees with the documents has been introduced as per Government Resolution No. 3686, dated 2nd October 1868, and in cases where no fees accompany the papers, they are not registered until the money is paid.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) B. DADABHOY,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
Registrar of Joint Stock Co.'s Office, 17th July 1869.

Statement of the number of each kind of documents registered from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869, in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies:—

Names of Documents.	
Balance Sheets	76
Summaries and Lists	65
Special Resolutions	21
Notices of Situation of Offices	24
Orders of the High Court	3
Memo. and Articles of Association.	6
Miscellaneous	42
Total.....	237

Statement showing the amount of receipts and expenditure in each month since the 1st of April 1868 to 31st March 1869, in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay:—

——	Receipts.	Expenditure	Balance.	Deficit.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April 1868	157 0 0	84 0 0	73 0 0	...
May ,, ...	159 14 0	84 0 0	75 14 0	...
June ,, ...	122 8 0	85 11 0	36 11 0	...
July ,, ...	170 6 0	84 0 0	86 6 0	...
August ,, ...	271 0 0	92 8 0	178 8 0	...
September ,, ...	121 6 0	84 0 0	37 6 0	...
October ,, ...	182 0 0	89 0 0	93 0 0	...
November ,, ...	175 4 0	116 10 0	58 10 0	...
December ,, ...	67 12 0	120 4 7	...	52 8 7
January 1869	2,240 4 0	121 8 0	2,127 12 0	...
February ,, ...	117 0 0	84 0 0	33 0 0	...
March ,, ...	114 4 0	84 0 0	30 4 0	...
	3,907 8 0	1,129 9 7	2,830 7 0	52 8 7
		Deduct deficit...	52 8 7	
		Net Balance...	2,777 14 5	

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. GHANDIBHOY, PLEADER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would thank you to print this short letter in your paper to-morrow, correcting a slight mistake in a report of the police case before Mr. Nana Morojee, reported in your issue of to-day, and in which I appeared on behalf of the defendants. I am reported to have said to the magistrate that it was competent for me on behalf of the defendants to call "two hundred witnesses." As far as I remember I did not make the remark. All I said was simply this. When forced to give the names of my witnesses, I called upon my client to try and remember the names of those present on the occasion of the disturbance. He, from memory, gave about six or seven names, when the magistrate remarked that he would not examine so many witnesses in a trivial case like the one before him. Upon which I stated that it was competent for me if necessary to call even more than the above number of witnesses. His Worship then said that I might choose to call two hundred witnesses, but that he would exercise his discretion in the matter. I was somewhat surprised and stated that it was difficult to exercise discretion in a case of which neither the magistrate nor myself knew anything, and I was therefore told that it was not my business to tell him where to use discretion—or words to that effect. This, I believe, is the substance of the conversation.—Yours obediently,
GHANDIBHOY J. MODY.

Bombay, 5th August, 1869.

[We publish this letter, but at the same time we maintain that our report, and not the version now presented, is correct. Our statement is not from memory but is founded on the accurate shorthand notes taken at the moment by our reporter.]

THE SOBRIETY OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 2nd instant was reported the case of Messrs. Wm. Nicol & Co. vs. Captain Forsyth, in which the former applied for an order for the removal of the latter from the command of the ship City of Tanjore for incompetency arising from excessive drinking.

In the course of the proceedings the question turned as to the quantity of liquor consumed on board that vessel, and the steward of the ship, J. Jeffreys, who was called on to give evidence in reference thereto, stated that, amongst others, the Customs officer on board took brandy several times a day. The learned Judge (Mr. Westropp) then put him a question as to whether "as a general rule he found excisemen very thirsty," and was answered in the affirmative.

This answer, coupled with the preceding statement, would lead the public to believe that the Custom House officers of Bombay were a drunken set, which I deny in toto, and I have no doubt many who have daily intercourse with them will bear me out in my denial. It is rather a serious charge to hang over a large body of men, who, whatever other failings they may have, certainly have not drunkenness as one of them. At the most the steward's opinion must have very little weight, as his experience of the drinking propensities of Customs' officers, at least those of Bombay, must be very limited indeed. I have thought it my duty both to myself and my brother officers to make this denial, which I hope you will publish in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,
A CUSTOMS OFFICER.
4th August.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5TH AUGUST.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

LIQUOR LICENCE.—Sant Anna Moraes, a wholesale liquor-shop keeper, was fined Rs. 25, for selling a less quantity than a dozen bottles between sunset and sunrise on the 3rd inst.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay was held in the offices of the Bank on Wednesday afternoon. There was a fair attendance of shareholders, and Mr. H. Forman occupied the chair.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Mr. M. Balfour, secretary and treasurer, having read the advertisement calling the meeting,

The directors' report and statement of accounts made up to 30th June, which had been published and circulated amongst the shareholders, was held as read.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, I will at once proceed to the substantial business of the day by moving the adoption of the report of the directors, but in doing so I am sure you will allow me to offer a few remarks on the accounts now submitted to you. They are so full, and our system has been so fully explained to you on a former occasion, that I do not intend to go into any details. In truth the accounts speak for themselves, but I shall be glad to answer any questions that any shareholder present may put at the close of my remarks. Well, gentlemen, I shall treat you all as men of business, and conclude that in the ample time you have had the accounts rendered to you they have been handsomely criticised. The first item which I daresay has struck most of you is the falling off of some sixty lacs in the current deposits. It is a big sum, and to any one not conversant with the trade of Bombay it might appear to be a fact pregnant with consequences. You all, however, know the real cause, and I allude to it for the information of shareholders in other presidencies and at home. Unfortunately perhaps this presidency is dependent, at present at least, on one staple—cotton. In December last our depositors had collected their means for the trade which is so important to us, and if Manchester deputations are to be believed, still more important to many thousands at home. *Then* the husbanded means of Bombay were ready for investment, *now* the investment has been made, and I am truly thankful to think that it is likely to prove a good one for Bombay. The items on the credit side show the usual changes at this season. Every one knows that nothing is doing, and we are glad to invest largely in Government securities as a means of making some interest. Your directors realize more and more the truth of the statement they made to you at the close of last year, that it is during the first six months the remunerative business of the bank is to be done. During the monsoon, business is almost at a stand-still, while for the first four or five months of the year at the head office and at the branches our hands are full to overflowing,—the railways bring down the cotton almost too fast for us. During the season they pour bills upon us and take away our rupees in return—rupees which must fructify and promote the welfare of the presidency. I will now, gentlemen, turn to the abstract of profit and loss. The salaries at head office are slightly lower, because during the changes which we have made in the charge of the branches, the inspector of branches has at times assumed charge of a branch, and during that period the branch has borne his salary. The increase in miscellaneous charges is greatly due to the railway charges and allowances of that officer, whom we have kept pretty steadily on his rounds, and who has done his duty well. The item, however, on the debit side, which shows a very heavy increase, is the "other charges at branches;" and I am happy to inform you that increase is but a proof of your prosperity. The item is Rs. 44,000 now, against Rs. 15,000 last half-year, and of the increase Rs. 25,245 is the cost we have incurred in sending silver to the branches, the balance consisting of rental, cost of police guards, postage stamps, and the various items which at so many branches aggregate a considerable sum. The articles of association seem to require this mode of treating this charge, which otherwise we should have deducted from the sum at credit of exchange. The credit items speak for themselves. The directors have been satisfied with the working of the branches, and the agents generally have shown great zeal in the discharge of their duties. I will now tell you that the scale on which our establishment was engaged was almost at famine prices. Since the 1st of July we have made some increases. We have given to some of the agents who draw a very low salary a small gratuity in acknowledgment of their services, but we feel that it will be necessary at no far distant date to place gentlemen who perform the important duties which they do in a better position, pecuniarily speaking. I am sure the profits we have been enabled to make will be considered satisfactory. Bills to the extent of nearly five crores of rupees have passed through our hands during the six months, and the result tells you more plainly than any words could do the *bona fide* nature of our business. I am confident, too, that the application of our profits which the majority of the directors recommend, will be acceptable to every one present. If we desire to gain a position, we must show ourselves prudent men. We must not divide all we make. We must set aside a reserve, which shall not only materially strengthen our position as a bank, but should unfortunately at any future period exceptional losses arise, shall enable us to meet them, if need be. We are suggesting nothing unusual. We are only following the example of those institutions which, by a steady adherence to the principles that now actuate us, have attained a high position. We have done well during the past six months, and from your profits we ask you to set aside a very considerable sum to provide against future possible contingencies, against that rainy day for which we are all warned to look out. The immediate personal sacrifice of each shareholder is as nothing compared to the great benefit which the bank as an institution must derive, not only from the fact that it is creating a reserve, but also from the recognition by you of those principles which dictate such a line of conduct. I cannot, therefore, too strongly recommend you to confirm the application of the profits in the manner which we suggest. I should perhaps add, as the fact has been overlooked in some quarters at least, that we were obliged to issue our reserved shares;—the articles of association provide for that, and it was incumbent on us to increase our capital. I cannot close, gentlemen, without alluding in a prominent manner to the course pursued by the Bank of Bengal and the probable consequences of that action. The directors of that institution have boldly told their shareholders that they are "already acquainted with the circumstances attending the establishment of the bank's agency in Bombay"—and that the "directors consider its maintenance indispensably necessary for the satisfactory conduct of the bank's business with Bombay." Now I venture to say that very few are aware that when the Bank of Bengal did apply for permission to open a branch or agency—for the words are used as synonymous by Mr. Dickson—even although the application was artfully baited, Government refused the permission applied for. We have all the correspondence, and so much I can vouch for. We also know that the agency in its limited sense, which is still next door to us, was opened solely for the purpose of enabling the bank to collect its outstandings. So at least the late Governor General stated, but all I can say is that if they are still engaged in that process there must be some mystery which it is no business of mine to explain. But, gentlemen, how was permission obtained after the Government had refused it? Well, we are told that the Financial Secretary allowed himself as president of the Bank of Bengal to do what Government had refused on the formal application of the bank. Unfortunately Government condoned the act of the Financial Minister, and the Bank of Bengal taking advantage of a legal quibble have refused to close their establishment here, though the wish of Government has been unmistakeably communicated to them. The Secretary of State has stated that he disapproved of the action of the Bank of Bengal and hoped they would withdraw their agent from Bombay. He added that the Government of India were now really in earnest in desiring its removal. I desire to speak with the utmost respect of the Government of India, but when I tell you that the answer which we have received to the application noticed in the report is, that the questions are still "under consideration" you will bear with me when I say that we, your directors, have strong grounds for being dissatisfied with the conduct of the Government of India. Remember under what circumstances we started—with the implied, if not expressed, assurance that the field occupied by the old bank should be ours. Consider the folly, the madness of two quasi Government banks,—banks in which Government are large shareholders and depositors—being allowed to compete in the same field. Remember, too, that Government are still, I believe, represented by three directors at the board of the Bengal Bank;—and then let me ask you whether we have not great cause for complaint, if we have not grounds for more than complaint. If a laxity on the part of Government has suffered the intrusion of the Bengal Bank agency, what has its directors done to remedy that improper conduct, and how dare they join in that report, an extract from which I have given to you, knowing as they do that they are giving expression to sentiments opposed to those of the Secretary of State, and opposed also to what we are assured is the earnest desire of the Government of India, their master? Now, gentlemen, have we been told that the agency did nothing more than the old Bank of Bombay was in the habit of doing for the Bengal Bank. I deny this

…ffleman to rise and make a speech after the …e had been put to the vote.

…oonan said it was wrong for Mr. Ruttonjee …and act as interpreter; and if he did intend …interpreter he ought to have interpreted cor… The only object he (Mr. Noonan) had was …ret to the natives the exact meaning of his pro…

Mr. Ruttonjee had explained the whole views …irectors regarding the 6 per cent. dividend, but …nothing in regard to the opposition.

…inshaw Manockjee Petit then interpreted the …and amendment in Guzerathi.

…question being put, the amendment was lost, …otes against 13.

…original motion was then put, when 21 share… voted in favour of it. Four or five shareholders their hands against it, but very soon withdrew … Mr. Ormiston amusingly pointing them out …friends as shareholders who did not want any dividend.

TRANSFERS FROM PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The Chairman then proposed—"That transfers from the profit and loss account, after providing for the dividend, be made to the several accounts, and for the several sums recommended in the directors' report, this is to say—

Rs. 15,000	to credit of preliminary expenses.
20,000	to credit of premises and furniture being in reduction of their cost.
1,25,000	to credit of the reserved fund for investments in Government securities.
12,460-6-7	to credit of the profit and loss account.
Rs. 1,72,460-8-7	of the current half-year."

Mr. Maxwell seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

THE DISPOSAL OF THE UNALLOTTED SHARES.

Mr. Rimington begged to move—"That the shares of the reserved issue which have not been taken up by shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay shall be disposed of in such manner as the directors consider best for the interests of the bank, or having regard to the special circumstances of the particular applications for such shares already made in such manner as to the directors may appear proper according to the regulations of the company." You have, he said, already heard to-day from a gentleman who addressed the meeting that there were a number of shares in the reserved issue which had not yet been taken up; but he was mistaken as to the number of them. The balance is not so large as he appeared to suppose. I believe it is about 1,900.

Mr. Cleveland—Do you mean 1,900 not taken up, or 1,900 refused?

Mr. Rimington—A balance of 1,900 not allotted, or somewhere about that number. Now, without going very closely into the specific terms of the regulations of the company, which would take up more time than is advisable at this late period of the afternoon, it may be stated generally that in the original prospectus of the bank and the regulations which followed closely upon that prospectus, it was provided that the shareholders in the old Bank of Bombay should have prescriptive right to all the shares of the first and second issues of 10,000 each, if they chose to apply for them in the time and manner prescribed by the directors. This bank, it is hardly needful for me to observe, was founded for the benefit of the old Bank of Bombay, and all the shareholders in the old bank had in the first instance ample time given to them for taking up the first issue of 10,000 shares if they felt disposed, and they have had the same offer given with reference to the second issue of shares. The shares of the old Bank of Bombay were equal to the whole number of shares of the first and second issue of this bank; it therefore follows that the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay were entitled to the preference in the second issue, which has just been made and completed, in the proportion of one share in the new bank to every two held in the old bank. The number of shares actually applied for therefore has I believe been about 8,100. I may mention here as a matter of fact that several shareholders in the old bank have declined to take shares in the new. Some of them have not made any application, and in fact have expressed nothing one way or the other, but several have positively declined to take shares in this bank. What their reasons for that may be it is not for me to say, but I believe some of them have a feeling that their doing so would prejudice their claims against Government. But we have nothing to do with that; they have declined to take the shares, and, therefore, there is a small balance remaining. I think that when this notice was given to the shareholders both in England and in India of the intention of the directors of this bank to allot the shares of the reserve issue, and the rights of the shareholders in the old bank have been pointed out. It follows that if all the shareholders in the old bank had exercised the right given to them the whole of the shares would have been absorbed, but they have not done so, and therefore there is a balance left. The articles of association provide that if shares be not taken up by shareholders of the old bank, they shall be dealt with as the shareholders in general meeting may determine. Now the resolution which I have just read, and which I am now about to propose, stopped this morning at the word "proper." You will see that the resolution points to the position of persons who have already made applications for shares, they themselves being shareholders in the old bank, but who have not yet received allotments. There are five or six such cases and there are special circumstances connected with each that would take too much time to explain now; but these are such cases as the directors think if authority were given them it would be proper for them to consider and deal with the application for such shares as the equity of each case may require—that is, they might grant the whole shares applied for and to which the shareholders would have been entitled if they had applied at the proper time or if they had clothed themselves with a legal right to the shares. In such cases they have only an equitable right, but that is very strong; and you are asked to leave such cases in the hands of the directors. Now, as I said before, the resolution ended this morning at the word "proper," and we have since added the words "subject to the regulations of the company," because the directors have been given to understand that some persons in Bombay seem to think that notwithstanding the regulations of the company, or not having regard to the regulations of the company, the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay are entitled either in law or in equity—I don't quite know what the argument is, but that the old shareholders are entitled or ought to be held by the directors of this company as entitled to that small balance of shares. The resolution was therefore put as it now stands. The clause, subject to the regulations of the company, will render it necessary for the directors to consider exactly how their position stands with regard to that balance before they proceed to deal with shares under the authority it is now proposed to give to them, and they will, I have no doubt, consider the matter very carefully before they arrive at any conclusion as to the way in which these shares are to be dealt with. The directors don't bind themselves, of course, to entertain any or all applications, but to deal merely with the applications that have been already made—indeed this resolution merely points to applications already made—but under the last clause they will be ready to hear any arguments that may be adduced by persons connected with the old bank as to how these shares ought to be allotted to the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Cleveland—I don't understand Mr. Rimington's argument as to the reason for inserting these words, "subject to the regulations of the company." I imagine no proposal or resolution could be passed here were it not subject to the regulations of the company. I cannot see, as a shareholder of the old Bank of Bombay, that we are afforded the slightest protection by these words. I have taken up the notice of this meeting to-day, and I find that the fifth object is—"To determine how the shares of the reserved issue, which have not been taken up by shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay, shall be dealt with." Now, sir, I maintain this is not, strictly speaking, correct. I say the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay have not as yet determined that they will not take up these shares; and I hold that the shareholders of the old bank ought to be asked first of all, before the shares are offered to the public or the shareholders of the new bank, whether they are willing to take up these shares or not. I don't contend in this question as a lawyer—I am here principally as a shareholder of the old Bank of Bombay, and I say that in fairness and justice to we, the shareholders of the old bank, are entitled to all these unallotted shares, and that till the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay have declined to take these shares, they ought not to be allotted to other people. I must take you back to the times when I was a director of the old bank, and the question was—"amalgamation or resurrection."

Mr. Rimington—I think you will agree with me that "reconstruction" is a more pleasant term.

Mr. Cleveland—I have not the slightest objection to it. However, I was one who voted for amalgamation, and my reasons for doing so were these—it was shown to me that a share of the old Bank of Bombay would be worth Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 if we amalgamated with the Bank of Bengal:—we were told, however, by gentlemen who had come forward with a scheme for a new bank that we should more benefit from them than from amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal. I recollect that at the time I never saw how the benefit could possibly be, but the principal reason that was brought forward was, that we were to have the preference of the shares and would be the first to have the opportunity of taking them; and that was held out as an inducement to the directors and some of the shareholders to give up amalgamation and take to reconstruction. (Hear, hear.) Now will any gentleman tell me any single shareholder of the old bank has received a benefit to the, extent of Rs. 50 per share from the new bank?

Mr. Rimington—And very much more.

Mr. Cleveland—For myself I don't think I have got a gold mohur extra per share, and I believe in the end I shall have to be content with Rs. 100 a share for shares that cost me Rs. 2,250 each; therefore I confess I am not particularly fond of the new Bank of Bombay, for I think the gentlemen who got it up seduced us from the paths of amalgamation. (Laughter.) The prospectus of the new Bank of Bombay said—"Subscriptions are invited from the present shareholders and the public for the first issue of 10,000 shares at par, in the allotment of which the said shareholders shall have the preference to the extent of one share for every two shares now held by them." Now, I maintain, the object of putting in these words was not that a person should have one share for two and no more; but that as between each shareholder of the old bank, we must consider the number of shares each held in the old bank to enable us to ascertain the number they might have in the new bank—that is to say if I held 50 shares and another man held 25, I should be entitled to double the number of shares that he would be when they came to be allotted. I maintain that was the meaning of the clause. We were not responsible for the preparation of the articles of association, and I say we don't care what is in the articles of association, and I maintain that we have a right to go behind these articles and insist on the arrangement between the two banks being carried out equitably. (Hear, hear.) The prospectus goes on to say—"The balance of 10,000 shares will be reserved for the holders of shares in the present Bank of Bombay, at the time such allotment shall be made in the proportion of one new share for two old shares. Any shares not taken up shall be allotted as the directors may determine." I maintain that means if the shares are not taken up by shareholders in the old bank, and that untill they have all been refused by these shareholders, you cannot go with them to the public. Now, what was the consideration for our having these shares allotted to us? Why, the consideration was that we gave over our business premises at a valuation—we handed over our staff, our clerks, and accountants, and so on,—and I believe the books were given over.

Mr. Rimington—They were purchased.

Mr. Cleveland—At what price?

Mr. Rimington—At a good price.

Mr. Cleveland—But you tried to get out of it after you had done it. I see it is stated at the end of the prospectus—"The new bank to assume the good-will of the old bank's business without any further consideration than the preference given in the allotment of shares to the present shareholders." (Hear, hear.) Now that was the intention of it—the whole of this preference was for our good-will which we handed over to you, and I am surprised now to hear that there is an intention on the part of the directors of the new Bank of Bombay to deprive us of the small benefit of the unallotted shares and hand them over to shareholders in the new bank. When the bank was started the new shareholders never considered themselves entitled to this preference. They said—"The preference of these shares is given over to the shareholders of the old bank as a consideration for the good will of their business." Now when I come to the articles of association, I am rather struck with one thing I observe. I take up a copy and find this—"The capital of the company shall consist of one crore of rupees divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, of which 10,000 shares are to be immediately allotted as the first issue, and 10,000 are to be reserved for issue hereafter as hereinafter mentioned, and shall be called or known as the reserve issue of all which shares the persons who at the time of such allotments being respectively made shall be shareholders in the old Bank of Bombay incorporated under Act X. of 1863" shall have an absolute preference. Now that would have been very well, but it appears that for some reason or other these words were inserted after "1863," "and who shall have applied for the same in such manner and within such period as the directors shall have prescribed or may hereafter determine."

Mr. Rimington—One word, sir. I don't wish to interrupt Mr. Cleveland—that's the last thing I should wish for. But look at the position of the directors of this bank with a large part of the proprietors in all parts of England and India. Unless there is some limitation as to time within which persons must apply, no allotments can be made at all. It is absolutely necessary to have some limitations. It is impossible to do without it, for the directors cannot proceed without it, without laying themselves open to grave charges by persons who may say they could not apply sooner,—they were not bound to apply within a certain time, and they did so whenever they could raise the money—and who would charge the directors with undue preference. But the directors don't care two straws who get the shares—the directors are only trustees for the general body of the shareholders.

Mr. Cleveland—I say they are more—they are trustees for the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay.

Mr. Rimington—And they are trustees for the shareholders of the new bank, too, and they don't wish to give a preference to one more than to another.

Mr. Cleveland—Ther e is nothing in that objection. The only thing is you should have given a notice that we must put in an application, else we would lose our right.

Mr. Rimington—That has all been done.

Mr. Cleveland—But in the articles of association it is provided—"That the board shall be bound to make the said reserved issue when and so soon as the surplus assets realized from and by the said old Bank of Bombay, after payment of its debts, shall amount to the sum of Rs. 100 per share of such issue, and shall allot the said shares to the persons who shall then be the holders of shares in the old Bank of Bombay and who shall be willing to accept the same, in the proportion of one share of Rs. 500 each of such reserved issue to every two shares held by them in the said old Bank of Bombay."

Mr. Rimington—That is so. What Mr. Cleveland is stating is the very thing we did. We said you are entitled to 10,000 share if you apply within a certain time,—before the 31st July, or something of that sort.

Mr. Cleveland—Was that done?

Mr. Rimington—It was done as to the first issue and also as to the second.

Dr. Pinkerton—I think you are in error. It was in the third, but not the second I think.

Mr. Cleveland—No notice has been given to say we decline these shares we are met to consider to-day. We have had no opportunity of saying whether we will have them or not. The shares are reserved for us, and you say we must take them up; but what do you do? Why you call a meeting of the shareholders of the new bank and ask them to determine what is to be done, and I, as a shareholder of the old bank, object to that. If you allow me I will go on to read this 7th article of association. it says—"And such issues shall be made on the sum of Rs. 100 for each of the shares so issued being paid by the liquidators of the said old Bank of Bombay to this company. If the liquidators of the said old Bank of Bombay shall not be in a position within 18 months from the date of the allotment of the said first issue to pay the sum of Rs. 100 per share in respect of any such issue the directors shall be entitled to proceed to make and allot the said reserved issue, inviting applications from the said shareholders of the said old Bank of Bombay for the same upon such terms as to payment of calls thereon as the directors may determine, subject to article 31 of these presents." Now, I say, if there had not by accident been this Rs. 100 per share, there is no question we should have been entitled to all these shares. It could not be contended for a moment that because there is this Rs. 100, you was entitled to deprive us of that right? I say that in equity we are entitled to them, and I appeal to the directors.

Mr. Rimington—You may be entitled to them, but "subject to the regulations of the company."

Mr. Cleveland—But I object to these words in the resolution.

Mr. Rimington—I shall cut them out with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. Cleveland—I appeal to the directors, for it is in their power to give us the shares if they like. They have the power, and I hope when they consider that the bank is a flourishing institution, that it has risen from the ruins of the old bank, they will give us the shares. If they think in law we have not the right to them, then I say we have it in fairness, and they would set a good example to Government by finding out deserving cases and giving, we will divide these shares among you." There are many widows and families who have been ruined by the downfall of the old Bank of Bombay; and let the directors find out those who have been absolutely ruined—let them consider that they can raise a fund of two or three lakhs—I may be misinformed as to amount, but let it be given to these cases. If that does not meet the views of the directors, then I say let the liquidator come in for the benefit of the shareholders generally. I must mention one subject; in the circular sent round to the shareholders there is a resolution referred to. The secretary and treasurer says in the circular—"My directors are anxious to afford to the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay every opportunity to make arrangements for the protection of their interests, and by their orders I am to ask whether you, presuming that you will continue to hold your shares in the old Bank of Bombay, desire to take up your shares of the 'reserved issue' and to beg, in the event of your deciding to do so, that you will fill up and sign the annexed letter of application and instruct the liquidator to hand to me the amount specified in the subjoined memo. on or before the 30th June next, when by resolution of the board of directors of this bank your right to a preference shall finally cease and determine." Now, I thought, as a shareholder, having received that circular, that I should have the right to know what this resolution of the board was. Therefore I came to the bank yesterday afternoon. I saw the secretary and treasurer, and he in the most courteous manner told me I had better send my application in writing. I did so, and this afternoon got a letter from him in reply. He says—"In reply to your letter of yesterday, and in continuation of mine of same date, I now beg to say that my directors decline to allow you to see the resolution therein referred to, nor can I understand on what principle we should be refused this. It is actually referred to in a circular, and in a court of law we should be bound by it, and yet when I ask to see it I am refused.

Mr. Maxwell—There was no objection to your seeing a copy, but not the original.

Mr. Cleveland—I don't care whether it is the original or a copy, but I say the shareholders have a right to complain that when a circular is sent round referring to a resolution, while they cannot on application see the resolution.

Mr. Rimington—I would say it is a very different thing coming as a shareholder to the bank and asking in a quiet and temperate way to see a book or document or an entry in a book—that is a very different thing from coming and threatening legal proceedings. I have perhaps had more to do with public companies than most men, and have had a considerable knowledge of their management, but never heard of a proprietor asking to see the private books of the directors; and I think it would be a good reason for refusing to show the resolution of the company, if, as I understand, you talked of taking the directors to the High Court.

Mr. Cleveland—I did not say anything of the kind.

Mr. Rimington—It is very much to be deprecated that anything of the kind should occur. The directors are most anxious to meet you as a representative of the shareholders of the old bank.

Mr. Cleveland. I asked Mr. Balfour if he would allow me to see it, and he said I should put my application in writing, and I will read my letter if you allow me——

Mr. Rimington—It is not so much your letter as what you said.

Mr. Cleveland—This was my letter:—

Bombay, 3rd August 1869.

M. Balfour, Esq.,

Secretary and Treasurer, New Bank of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the interview which I had with you this morning, when I requested permission to see the resolution of the board of directors of the bank alluded to in your circulars dated respectively the 10th April and 18th May last, at which you desired me to put my application in writing, I beg now to request that you will allow me to see the resolution in the course of to-day, or at latest by noon to-morrow, as I think it probable I shall wish to refer to it at the meeting of shareholders to-morrow afternoon.

I may mention that I am a shareholder both in the old Bank of Bombay and in the new bank.—Yours, &c.,

H. Cleveland.

The answer I got to that was as follows:—

Bombay, 3rd August 1869.

Henry Cleveland, Esq., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of this date I am instructed by my directors to say that, in consequence of the temporary absence of the bank's solicitor from Bombay, they will delay giving an answer to your application until to-morrow forenoon.

They would add that Mr. Rimington is expected from Poona this evening, but that even his continued absence shall not prevent them from fulfilling their promise.—I am, &c.,

M. Balfour,

Secretary and Treasurer.

The next letter I got was the one which I have already read refusing to let me see the resolution. Now I say I have a right to complain. I wished particularly to refer to the resolution and use it at this meeting, and I think the consideration of this question should be adjourned till we have all had an opportunity of seeing what this resolution was. I would propose as an amendment on that resolution, unless there is an adjournment—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay willing to take up the unallotted shares of the reserved issue at par should be afforded an opportunity of doing so." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maxwell—Mr. Cleveland will bear with me while making one remark, and that is that he certainly alluded to an intention of getting an injunction of the High Court.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, yes I did.

Mr. Maxwell—I thought you stated just now that you did not, and when you hinted at a resort to that it was certain that we were consulting the interests of the shareholders when we refused you the resolution.

Dr. Pinkerston—I think this is a matter in which everybody is concerned, and I don't think any party spirit need be shown in the matter. As I understood Mr. Rimington, the shareholders could take up all the shares, but have refused or not asked for them. But I beg to say when we were offered one for every two shares we held in the old Bank of Bombay, I for one, would have taken that and as many as I could, but the advertisement said merely one for every two. In my letter to my agent I said I would take all I had a right to, but now that I know this I would have asked for twenty instead of two—for having four of the old shares I thought two was all I could get. Now I have no doubt the intimation led away many of the shareholders, and otherwise many would have taken more, therefore if Mr. Cleveland will put what he has said as a proposition to the meeting, I will second it.

Mr. Rimington—I do not wish to detain the meeting, or to go into legal questions. As I understand Mr. Cleveland he himself deals with this as a matter of equity and is willing to leave it to the consideration of the directors. I wish to relieve the directors and those who advised them in this matter, and the secretary and treasurer who issued this notice, from any charge of want of consideration for the interests of the shareholders of the old bank. The very prospectus which Mr. Cleveland has read from just now has the very words of the notice. It tells you that the old shareholders are entitled to one share in the new bank for every two shares they held in the old concern; and it does not stop there, for it tells you that if these shares are not taken up, they may be dealt with as the directors think proper. And you must remember when you are considering the equities of persons, that many shareholders in the old bank held a very strong opinion, like Mr. Cleveland, in favour of amalgamation, and that reconstruction was all a farce—like Mr. Cleveland they believed that the new bank would be a perfect bubble, which would soon burst. Mr. Cleveland says he would like to know what benefit the shareholders of the old bank have got from the new bank. Well, I say the shareholders of this bank have a good reason to congratulate themselves on the high position which the bank has attained. (Hear hear.) They have great cause to be proud of the success of this bank. When a bank can show that during the past year there has been a profit of 13 per cent., I say that bank has good reason to be proud of its success. And I should compare this bank at the present moment with the Bank of Bengal, with which Mr. Cleveland was so anxious to amalgamate. The turning point of that negotiation was that the Bengal Bank would not submit its books to our inspection, and the result has been that the very blots we should probably have pointed out are those debts now referred to in their report. This bank of ours has entered on a career which I think is very satisfactory, and it will in a few years compare very well with the Bank of Bengal. (Hear, hear.) No man need be sorry that he has cast in his lot with the Bank of Bombay, notwithstanding all that Mr. Cleveland has said to-day. The directors have not overlooked one iota of the duties they owe to the shareholders in the matter of the issue of these shares, and I say they will be willing to consider favourably any propositions made to them by persons whose applications they may have a right to consider. But as a matter of law, Mr. Cleveland admits that it cannot be pressed for one moment.

Mr. Cleveland—I beg your pardon. I said I would not press it here.

Dr. Dallas—I want to know if the resolution means, as I understand it to mean, that it should be left to the directors to deal with these particular applications, where, as I understand it, the parties have made informal or irregular applications. I think it is right that the directors should deal with these, and therefore I would vote for the resolution, but if this motion includes all the other shares to which that particular description does not apply, I would not vote for it in that particular form. As I understand it, it only applies to particular cases. With regard to the general question started by Mr. Cleveland, I really think that judging from what Mr. Rimington said he is right. Mr. Rimington began his remarks by telling us that this bank was instituted for the interests of the shareholders of the old bank, and I think, starting with that premises, they decidedly are entitled to these unallotted shares. Of course Mr. Rimington will till you, as I know that the directors feel themselves constrained by the language of the articles of association, but I for my part would be willing to leave the whole question to the directors without reservation and without reference to any special construction of the articles of association. Now I do not know how Mr. Cleveland's resolution would embrace the particular cases he put himself; for instance, he says there are many people who have suffered very terribly by the ruin of the Bank of Bombay, and that though they never made any application for shares, yet they consider that this matter was left entirely to the disposal of the directors they might possibly send in their applications and receive some benefit from their connection with the bank; and there are other circumstances which Mr. Cleveland very properly and kindly put with reference to people who had been connected with the bank. My opinion is that we should leave the whole matter in the hands of the directors without reference to any particular language of the articles of association. If you authorise them to act in the present meeting they will have perfect authority, for by the 7th section of the articles of association, it is left for the shareholders assembled in general meeting to settle what is to be done with these shares. I therefore suggest that a resolution be drawn up authorising the directors to deal with the whole question of the shares and having reference to the particular circumstances of the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) I think that would embrace Mr. Cleveland's views of the matter.

Mr. Rimington said he entirely agreed with what had fallen from Dr. Dallas and that he would only be too happy to alter the resolution in such a manner as to meet the views of Dr. Dallas and as might also include the views of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. W. Bond also thought the resolution might be so drawn as to meet the views of both gentlemen. He would propose that the resolution should be put in this form—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the shares of the reserved issue of capital not yet taken up be again offered to those who were registered shareholders in the old Bank of Bombay on the 30th June last, and that the directors be authorised to deal with such special circumstances connected with applications already made in such manner as to the directors may appear to be proper."

Mr. Cleveland said he would be happy to withdraw his amendment in favour of Mr. Bond's if the latter expressed the feeling of the meeting.

Dr. Dallas thought the better way would be for Mr. Bond to make the beginning of the resolution simply a declaration such as this—"That in the opinion of the meeting, the shareholders of the old bank are entitled to the reserve issue at present remaining unallotted, and they leave it to the discretion of the directors to give them to such applicants as to them seems fit."

Mr. Bond expressed his concurrence in this wording, and Dr. Dallas proceeded to put his motion in writing.

Mr. Cleveland—I think I am at liberty to say something more on the subject. The question has been raised as to special circumstances. Now I did not know to what that alluded except from what I heard from the other side of the table, but it seems to me that some people wrote and their letters were delivered in time. I do not object to that being taken into consideration, but the principle on which I go is this—those unallotted shares belong to the shareholders of the old bank, and I ask the directors to pledge themselves that they will give these shares to the shareholders of the old bank. The question is, will you allow the shareholders of the old bank to have an opportunity of benefitting by these shares? I do not say whether you are bound to do so or not, but what I say is, put it as an act of grace. You have the power to do it, even suppose for the sake of argument that you are not bound to do it, and do it as a matter of gratitude to the old shareholders for having brought you into the world. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—I think the directors are one and all of opinion that they do not feel themselves bound to pledge themselves to give the shares to the shareholders of the old bank unconditionally. They will be prepared to consider any applications regarding special cases, either on account of the applications being late or other cases so pathetically put by Mr. Cleveland, the cases of widows and orphans who had lost their all in the Bank of Bombay. Such cases would be carefully considered, and justice meted out to every body; but the directors would not pledge themselves to give these shares to the shareholders of the old bank, because they would not thereby be doing justice to a number of old shareholders. A number of friends of my own bought largely of old bank shares ranging from Rs. 90 to Rs. 110 a share, and I don't think the directors are bound to give those shareholders, who would call themselves old shareholders of the bank, a preference over those who might have a claim. And I think I am speaking for the whole of the directors when I say that they could not pledge themselves to give the unallotted shares to the shareholders of the old bank who were on the list on 30th June last, simply because hundreds of those shares were bought six weeks or two months before the 30th June.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, put an earlier date if you like.

Dr. Dallas thought his resolution embraced that, for those who purchased two months ago were not old shareholders.

Mr. Noonan brought forward his case as a sample of a kind which might be considered. He bought one share for Rs. 1,900 long before 30th June, but holding only one share in the old bank he could not apply for any of the new issue.

Mr. Maxwell, said the directors were not altogether agreed amongst themselves. The chairman had very hurriedly expressed his opinion that his brother directors were agreed. Now he (Mr. Maxwell) did not agree with the chairman on that point. He did not think they had had time to talk this matter over, and he said distinctly that he did not think the old shareholders were entitled in any way whatever to these shares, and he did not wish to be bound to consider anything beyond the applications which were made informally. And in making any amendment it might be well to consider that.

Dr. Pinkerton said that if the directors would give an expression of their opinion with regard to those shares that might not be taken up after shares had been given to those whose circumstances might be considered special, the shareholders might perhaps be able to come to a resolution on the point.

Mr. Maxwell again explained that the directors themselves were not agreed on the point.

Dr. Pinkerton said he would put it in this way, that if the chairman would pledge himself not to issue these shares to the public in general without taking the opinion of the shareholders at some future meeting the point might be left unsettled now.

Mr. Maxwell—My opinion is that the unallotted shares should be disposed off for the benefit of the new bank, and the premium placed to the credit of the reserve fund.

Mr. Cleveland thought with Dr. Pinkerton that the meeting should be adjourned to give time to consider this question.

Mr. Firth said he was extremely sorry to hear this distinct enunciation of the directors against the old shareholders. He thought the question had been very fairly put to the meeting on the broad basis of equity, and he thought the justness of their claim must be manifest. He was quite willing that any calm and dispassionate person should look on the question and give his opinion on it, but he was unwilling to allow the expression that had fallen from the directors to pass by without his protest. He thought that when a subject was brought before them which was a matter of law,—when they had before them the articles of association that were binding in law,—and when a solicitor got up and told them they ought to abide by what these articles of association laid down;—he thought it would have been candour—to use a very mild word—to have had the articles of association read to the meeting. The shareholders had not all come prepared with the articles of association in their hands, and they had not all read these. He must say it was the first time he had read the seventh article carefully, and now he had done so by accident, and it was in the tumult of a meeting and under the excitement of a discussion that he had read a long clause of some 40 or 50 lines and found that therewas a very important point in the middle of it which provided, as far as those gentlemen who did up these articles of association could foresee the coming circumstances under which they might have to deal with the case. These gentlemen had had the forethought to provide for the possibility of the old shareholders not having Rs. 100 saved from the wreck of the old bank to pay to the new bank in the course of eighteen months to entitle them to one new for every 2 old shares; and the clause went on to say that under these exceptional circumstances—which he was happy to say had not taken place—they must invite the old shareholders to accept an allotment of the unallotted shares. He thought it would have been candid and right to have read this clause—to have brought it before them and told them in direct terms that they had the power to do so. Mr. Cleveland had in his speech referred to the argument, by some people that because the old shareholders had the good fortune to save Rs. 100 out of the wreck, therefore, they should lose any further benefit that was to accrue to them; but he had no doubt that in law it could be argued the other way and he had no doubt he would be told so.

Mr. Rimington—No, sir.

Mr. Firth continued to say that he thought equity and justice demanded, and the very proper forethought of the gentlemen who drew up the articles of association had wished and intended, that the whole of the 10,000 shares should go to the old shareholders:—and he thought that was the proper plan to follow out in the allotment. Of course he did not wish to argue that the directors would be doing wrong in allotting the shares to any one else, but his opinion was that they should be allotted to the shareholders of the old bank only.

Mr. Bond again read his motion, and remarked that it might meet the views of all present. He thought the directors might have undertaken to determine this matter for themselves, but as they had brought it before the shareholders, he thought they were entitled to give their opinion. It was a small matter, of only 1,900 shares, but, after so much disagreement, he thought they should try to come to terms. His proposal would limit the allotment of the shares to the shareholders of the old bank and to those for whom the liquidator of the old bank was in a position to pay Rs. 100.

After some conversation the chairman said he thought the directors should have time to consider this matter, and it was accordingly agreed that this subject should be left over till an adjourned meeting.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

Mr. H. R. Cormack then moved—"That Messrs. James Ranken and George Manson be elected auditors for the ensuing year, and that the sum of Rs. 500 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit." He need say nothing, he remarked, as to Mr. Ranken, as that gentleman was known as the auditor of the bank; and as to Mr. Manson, his abilities as displayed in connection with the Elphinstone Company eminently qualified him to fill this appointment.

Mr. T. V. Vinay seconded this motion.

Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlobhoy said he thought there should be one native auditor, and he therefore moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnathjee Sunkersett:—"That Messrs. James Ranken and Soondeeran Raghoonath be the auditors for the ensuing year, and that the sum of Rs. 500 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit."

Some conversation took place as to no notice having been given of the proposal to appoint a native auditor, but that was waived by the directors and the amendment was carried.

NEW BRANCHES.

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit moved, Mr. Tapidass Varzdass seconded and it was unanimously agreed. "That the establishment and maintenance of branches of the bank at Sholapore and Dhollerah be, and are, hereby sanctioned and approved."

RE-APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.

On the motion of Mr. Bond, seconded by Mr. Ruttonjee, Bomanjee Messrs. Henry Maxwell and Kessowjee Naik were unanimously re-elected directors of the bank.

On the motion of Mr. Bond, seconded by Mr. Firth the best thanks of the shareholders were given to the directors and to the officers of the bank for their management of its affairs.

The Chairman then declared the meeting adjourned till Wednesday, the 1st day of September proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

A MODEST OLD SCOTCHMAN.

The following [somewhat improbable] anecdote of a modest old Scotchman who went to Washington to solicit an office is characteristic of the way things are managed in the States. This said Scot had been a successful breeder of hogs in a pretty little town in the far West. He resolved to sell out, and return to Scotland to spend his declining years. Previous to doing so, he killed the best pig he had ever raised, and hammed two legs of it in first-class style. Having placed these carefully in two green bags, he started for Washington. On arriving he took one below each arm, and made for the White House. On reaching it, he walked in in as free and easy a manner as if the house had been his private property. The usher asked him what he wanted. He told him he had come to pay his respects to the President. The usher mentioned to him that the President was not in, and that it was cabinet day, and hence he could not see him. "Ay, man and ye think I'm to come a' the way frae the West wi' a present to the President, and nae see him? Do you tak' me for a fule, mon?" said the Scot. "Whaur's the place ye ca' the Cabinet?" The usher showed him the way. He followed his instructions, and, on arriving at the room where the meeting was going on, his progress was arrested by another usher whom he thus addressed, "I'm a Scotchman. I'm gaun in here, wi' a present to the President, so mane o' yer nonsense wi' me." Saying this, he entered and said, "How are you, Mr. President? My name is Mr. Broon. I'm a Scotchman. I gae my vote for you at the election." "Are ye a fiddler, Mr. Broon," said the President. "Good, then here, President, what put that in your head?" "Why, ain't these two big fiddles you are conveying?" "Big fiddles! twa o' the finest legs o' ham that were ever raised in Michigan, and I hae come tae mak' a present o' them to ye." "Do you want an office, Mr. Broon?" "Well, as I'm gaun hame to Scotland, if you would appoint me Consul for Kilmarnock, I would be obliged to you." "I can't do that Mr. Broon, but I appoint you Pork Inspector for Cincinnati right off." "I thank you," said Mr. Broon. "You'll find that a slice o' this ham and a tumbler o' toddy mak' a splendid supper. Good-by."

A FRIEND of mine, a clergyman, tried to persuade an old scamp of a fellow to come to church, on the plea that he had seen his wife there the previous Sunday. "I hope you'll try and come now, James." "Well, sir, I think I'll try, for our Mary says you're a hell of a preacher."—*Once a Week.*

THE THREE GRACES.—Three boys were once disputing as to whose father said the shortest grace. First boy, "My father says Thank God." "Oh," said the second, "mine says Amen." No 3, "Ah, but mine's the best of all; he nobbut pushes his plate away and says Theer.—*Once a Week.*

DOCTOR BŒHM, a celebrated German surgeon, has performed the operation of separating two female children, five years of age, who were joined together in the same manner as the Siamese twins. The German papers state that the operation was attended with perfect success; but one of the patients seems to have died the same day. The survivor is in good health.

THE COW WITH THE IRON STOMACH.—A cow killed the other day was found to have in its stomach one iron staple from two to three inches long, about a dozen nails, a split ring for keys, a number of small pieces of iron, and a table fork. The fork had penetrated through the stomach into the loin, and would in all probability have come through the skin to the outside. The animal was in good health, but she appears to have been oppressed with a voracious appetite.—*Indian Observer.*

THE Emperor of Russia ordered his Imperial Opera director to offer Mdme. Alboni £120 per month and £400 for travelling expenses. She replied that she would not accept lower terms than those on which La Patti had sung. In reply, the Emperor telegraphed that he agreed with her view of the case, and requested Mdme. Alboni to accept an engagement for St. Petersburgh identical to the one La Patti had signed last winter.

CANCERINE is the latest big-named commodity hailing from America. It does not stand for a pretty colour, like coralline, fuscheine, or roseine; but for a manure, a compost of dead crabs. Be it known that the shores of Delaware Bay swarm with crustaceans of a species known as the kin.-crab, sometimes called, from similarity, the horse-foot crab. The eggs cover the sand so thickly that they are shovelled up by the waggon-load, and carried away to feed chickens. The young fish are taken to fatten hogs; the old ones are gathered into pens, where they soon die, and then they are dried, ground down, and packed up in bags to be sold at the rate of about five pounds per ton for manure. With about four hundred weight, an acre supplied to the ground the fertilizing power is reported to be double that of guano, and it is asserted that many thousands of tons can be furnished annually from Delaware, if no injudicious onslaught is made upon the crabs to permanently reduce their numbers.—*Once a Week.*

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—Taylor Brothers, London.

THE COCOA (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor Brothers having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sliddon packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of